The Asheville News.

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THE ASHEVILLE NEWS.

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ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, January 30, 1862.

THE NEWS.

We publish to-day intelligence of a highly interesting character.

Our arms have met with a reverse at Fishing Creek, Kentucky; but from the latest reliable information received, we think our disaster has been greatly exaggerated. The Yankees claim to have killed and wounded only 200 of our men, while they admit that one Indiana regiment lost 75 men. They had 15 regiments in the fight, and if the others suffered in the same proportion, their loss is ten times as great as ours.—Our men fought like tigers, but five to one was rather *too great* a difference. One gratifying feature in the news is the report that Byrd's regiment of East Tennessee tories were almost annihilated by the gallant 15th Mississippi. Gen. Crittenden has made a stand on the Cumberland river, and we predict that the old Dutch heathen, Shœpff, will either run away or be awfully whipped in less than ten days.

The Burnside fleet, of which the Yankees expected so much, after hovering along the North Carolina coast for a few days, seems, from the best information we can get, to have taken its departure—some for Port Royal, and some to the devil, where the whole caboodle belongs.—A despatch from Fortress Monroe states that the steamer Louisiana, one of the fleet, had been lost, with seven hundred troops on board. It was also reported in Baltimore last Friday that a gun-boat had returned to Fortress Monroe with the information that five of the Burnside fleet and three coal vessels had grounded in Pamlico Sound, and were burned to prevent the Confederates taking them.

We have nothing of stirring interest from the Potomac. Gen. McClellan is still getting ready to "crush the rebellion." Our boys are anxious and eager to hear him toot his horn.

R. M. T. Hunter and Wm. B. Preston have been elected Confederate Senators from Virginia.

The reported victory of Jeff. Thompson, at Ironton, Missouri, and the total rout of the enemy, is some offset to our disaster in Kentucky.

Gen. Jackson, with 7,000 men, is at Romney. The Lincolnites fled before him. They have a wholesome dread of "stone-wall" Jackson.

The Lincoln Treasury, says the New York Herald, is so depleted that it has become impossible to pay the most ordinary demand. The same paper says that a war tax is to be levied on salt.

A SUGGESTION.

We would not presume to dictate to the constituted authorities, but a suggestion will be received without offence. Coleman's Battalion is here, and eager to meet the enemies of their country. Some of the companies composing it have been here for the past five months. They are tired of listless inaction, and would hail with joy the order to march. If we could get the ear of the Governor for a moment we would suggest that the tide of battle is rolling to the immediate borders of our State on the northwest, and that the defeat of our arms at Fishing Creek warns us that East Tennessee may soon become the theatre of war. In that event Western North Carolina's turn would come next. Now, with due deference to the judgment of those in authority, we would suggest that the best way to keep the war from our own borders is to go over and help our Tennessee friends drive the vandals beyond the limits of that State. The Battalion now in camp here is already partially armed. Let that work be completed, and then send them to the assistance of Tennessee, and in our judgment a very important step will have been taken in the right direction.

In view of the menacing attitude of affairs, we would also suggest to the officers of the Militia that it is not improbable that their commands may soon be ordered to report for duty, and they would do well to be preparing for it. Already the militia of the Eastern counties are under arms, and from present indications the riflemen of the West may prepare for the field.—The men of the west, the descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain, whose valor was illustrated at Big Bethel, need no exhortation to strike, when the hour shall come, for their homes and their altars. They will "welcome the invaders with bloody hands to hospitable graves."—The riflemen of the mountains have never yet been conquered. Freemen they have lived, and freemen they will die. Men of the Mountains! Be ready at the tap of the drum!

"Come, as the winds come when forests are rended;
Come, as the waves come when navies are stranded."

God and Liberty!

THE TWENTY-NINTH.

Members of the 29th regiment, at home, had better consult the Order from Col. Vance, published in another column. It is highly probable that there is hot work just at hand in Tennessee, and the 29th will have a showing. That they will gallantly maintain the reputation of the Old North State, we are ready to certify.

We are under obligations to Col. Vance for despatches containing late and highly important intelligence.

No YELLOW FEVER.—Not a single case of yellow fever was reported in New Orleans or Mobile during the past year. God has protected and preserved our soldier material.

FATAL AFFRAY.

An altercation occurred in this place on Thursday evening last, about 4 o'clock, between JAS. SKELTON and JOHN W. WILSON, resulting in the death of the former and the wounding of the latter. The circumstances attending this lamentable affair were substantially as follows—An old feud, of probably more than a year's duration, had existed between the parties. On Thursday last Skelton took his stand on Main street, near Wilson's place of business, armed with a double-barrel shot gun, for the purpose as he avowed of shooting Wilson on sight.—About 4 o'clock Wilson came to his door, when Skelton fired upon him, some five or six of the shot taking effect upon the person of Wilson, who promptly returned the fire with a musket, the ball striking Skelton on the left side of the abdomen, passing entirely through him, and striking the Court House wall, some forty yards off. Skelton lingered until shortly after midnight, when he passed from time to eternity, having sought the consolations of religion and expressed much concern for the salvation of his soul. Dr. J. G. Hardy was promptly in attendance, and did all that kindness and skill could do to ease the unfortunate man's passage to the grave.

Skelton came to this place some two or three years since, from Knoxville, Tenn., as we are informed. He was a house carpenter by trade. Some months since he married a worthy young lady at Hendersonville, who is plunged in grief at his tragical fate. Wilson was a member of the First Regiment North Carolina Volunteers, and returned home when that Regiment was disbanded. Skelton was a member of Capt. Gaines' company, Coleman's Battalion, now in camp near this place.

We now have a word or two for the authorities of Asheville, if any such functionaries exist. However unpleasant the duty, our position demands that we discharge it, and we will not shrink from it. Our town is rapidly acquiring a reputation for scenes of violence and bloodshed which must, unless checked, operate as a blight and mildew—a curse and destroyer of all our hopes and interests. We have within a few years seen three men killed within fifty yards of the spot where Skelton fell, every one of whom might have been saved by the timely interference of the authorities. Why was one of the parties to the affair of last Thursday permitted for two or three hours upon the street with a loaded gun, avowing to every one his purpose to kill his enemy on sight, and no attempt made to arrest him? Where are the laws, and where were those charged with their execution? It is the sworn duty of every magistrate to have a man found in such a situation arrested. How many magistrates passed the unfortunate man on the street on that occasion, knowing full well the purpose for which he was there, and yet made no effort to prevent the fight which resulted in his death? Are these officials wholly guiltless—are their skirts entirely clear? Let their consciences answer.

In the name of the community—in the name of humanity—we call upon the officers of the law to do their duty in suppressing scenes of violence and disorder; if they cannot, or will not do it, then let them get out of the way, and give place to men who will.

We omitted to mention in the proper place that the Jury of Inquest summoned by Coroner Burgin, after investigating the matter, returned a verdict of justifiable homicide.

We now draw a veil of the tragical affair, and pray God Asheville may never witness another such scene.

☞ We were gratified last week to meet Capt. Lawrence Allen, of the Madison Guards, attached to Wise's Legion, now on duty near Wilmington, N. C. Capt. Allen had been home on a short visit, and was returning to camp with some twenty-five recruits. The Southern Confederacy has no truer or more gallant son than Lawrence Allen.

☞ Our esteemed friend, Capt. J. R. Neill, Quarter Master of the 29th Regiment, now in Tennessee, was here on a flying business visit last week. He is in good health, and, as ever, full of devotion to the cause of Southern independence. "Riley," as we learn from members of the Regiment, makes a capital officer, and the boys are always willing to endorse him.—He is a *worker*, anywhere and under any circumstances, and will do his whole duty.

☞ We learn from the Knoxville Register that Rifled Cannon are being cast in that city.

☞ Col. Monsarratt, military commander at Knoxville, has issued an order requiring all the liquor houses in the city to be closed immediately. If not done, he will suppress them by force.

PIKES FOR A DIVISION.

The Nashville Union & American suggests the manufacture of 10,000 pikes to arm a division of Tennesseans. The spears and hickory shafts can be easily manufactured everywhere throughout the country, and the history of the war has demonstrated that the Yankees cannot stand a charge of cold steel or iron. Each pikeman might be armed with a pistol and knife in addition to his pike. The suggestion is a good one, and reminds us, that, in the time of the first Revolution, Marion's men in South Carolina, did gallant service with swords manufactured from mill-saws by country blacksmiths. Decidedly ten thousand pikemen, well drilled, and flanked by riflemen or sharpshooters, would be formidable in a charge upon a Hessiah host.

☞ The special Washington correspondent of the Albany (N. Y.) Argus says: "Fremont will produce, in his defence, a letter from Lincoln, giving him absolute power in the Northwest—making him pro-consul, in fact. His friends insist that he is the victim of Presidential aspirations in the Cabinet."

DEATH OF EX-PRESIDENT TYLER.

Ex-President John Tyler died in Richmond on Friday night last, after a few days's illness. The Union and American says: "He belonged to that school of politicians which was conservative of the rights of the States and ever jealous of the encroachments of Federal power.—He was born in Charles City county, Virginia, in 1790. He was elected to the Legislature of Virginia at the early age of twenty-one. In 1826 he was elected Governor of Virginia, and before the expiration of his term of office, was elected to the Senate of the United States. A difference with Gen. Jackson induced him to resign his seat in the Senate and retire to private life, from which he did not emerge until he was nominated and elected Vice-President of the United States, on the ticket with Gen. Harrison in 1840. He succeeded to the Presidency of the United States, on the death of Gen. Harrison, just one month after the inauguration of the latter. His disagreement with the Whig party, by whom he was elected, is well remembered.—After his retirement from the Presidency, he never again entered public life until his election to the Virginia Convention and the Peace Congress last year, over which latter body he presided. Returning from Washington he espoused the cause of secession, and made one of the most eloquent and powerful speeches of his life as its advocate. He had just been elected as a member of the Permanent Confederate Congress by the people of the Richmond District. He was a true patriot, a strict constructionist, and a man of comprehensive and elevated intellect."

DEATH OF GEN. ZOLLICOFFER.

The death of this gallant officer will cause sadness throughout the Confederacy. He was killed at Fishing Creek, Ky., last Sunday week, while gallantly fighting for the rights of his country. Gen. Zollicoffer was a native of Halifax county, in this State, but nearly all his life was spent in Tennessee. The Knoxville Register says: "As a statesman, he served with distinguished ability for many years as a member of the Representative branch of the Congress of the late United States. In politics, he was a Whig of the school of Henry Clay, and in the last Presidential contest, he was a zealous supporter of John Bell, and an ardent friend of the Union of our fathers, for which he labored as long as there was hope of maintaining it on the basis of the Constitution. But when every effort had been exhausted for compromise and when the course of the Yankee Administration had been foreshadowed by the official acts of the President, he was no longer found among those who would truckle at the feet of the tyrant, but boldly advised resistance to the death, and canvassed a large portion of the State previous to the election which dissolved our connection with the old government.

"Early in the present war he was appointed a Brigadier General, and sent to command the division of East Tennessee, at a time when treason and rebellion were the most rife. All remember his celebrated proclamation to the citizens of E. Tenn., which did more to reconcile our people to the new Government than any subsequent effort. He was subsequently removed to Kentucky, where he has served his country to much advantage, and by strategy has more than once saved East Tennessee from invasion by the Lincoln army from that quarter. As a soldier, a statesman, and a Christian gentleman he has gained the love and confidence of his fellow-citizens, and his loss must be seriously felt, and the cause in which he was engaged suffer serious damage from his untimely death."

A STUPENDOUS RAILROAD ENTERPRISE—A NORTHERN CALCULATION.

By the following from the Louisville Journal, it will be seen that a gigantic railroad speculation is under consideration by the Lincoln Government:

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTION.—The Committee of Congress to whom were referred that portion of the President's Message relating to the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, have under consideration a plan for the connection by railroad of the great centres of the railroad systems of the North and South. This plan meets the approval of the President, to whom it has been suggested by Gen. Leslie Combs, with whom it has been a favorite enterprise for a quarter of a century. It contemplates the connection, by a direct railroad, Chattanooga, Ten., with Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati. To complete this connection it would be necessary to construct about two hundred and twenty miles of railroad over a practical route. The surveys and estimates have already been made by competent engineers. Chattanooga is the great railroad centre of the South. It is the point of convergence for railroads already constructed from all the principal cities on the Lower Mississippi, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Southern Atlantic, around the whole semi circle from Memphis, Tenn., including Little Rock, Ark., Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Charleston, Beaufort, N. C., to Norfolk and Richmond. It should be remembered that the whole of this Southern railroad system has the same guage, and the extension of it to the Ohio river, within a loyal State, would enable the Government at any time to bring to the point of distribution whatever military force should be required.

A SHARK CAUGHT.—The Lynchburg Virginian furnishes the following story:

We heard a capital story of a recent occurrence within our lines at Centreville, which is too good to be lost. A gentleman from Floyd county, whose name we forbear to give, fixed up some "traps" for the soldiers of the Potomac.—They consisted of chestnuts, butter and whisky, and representing that they were designed as a gift for the gallant defenders of the country, he was "franked over the railroad."

When he reached the lines, he commenced peddling his "truck;" the butter at 75 cents to $1 a lb., the whisky at the rate of $40 a gallon, and the chestnuts were sold also at a very high figure.

Gen. Early heard of the game the extortioner was playing, and not only confiscated his goods amongst the men he came to skin, but sent the Shylock to the guard-house, where he was retained several days, and then forwarded under guard to the Provost Marshal at Manassas. Let this lesson serve as a warning to all such men.

Our Army Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BOWLING GREEN.

CAMP HARDEE, NEAR BOWLING GREEN, KY., January 17, 1862.

Editor News:—Capt. J. R. Neill and myself arrived here last night on business for the N. C. 29th, and feel that we have seen the "*elephant*" at last. The Hotels were crowded to suffocation, and we finally quartered for the night at Dr. Helms', and lay upon the floor with a Texan Ranger, who had been wounded in the fight at Raleigh station. The whole country seems alive with soldiers, and at various points near the city, stern dark fortresses look grimly upon the plain. It is not proper to state the number of troops at a given point, but suffice it to say that there are enough here to successfully contend with Buell's column, numbering 100,000 men.—Gens. Johnson, Hardee and Buckner are here. We visited Gen. Johnson's quarters this morning. A forward movement of the Northern forces is confidently expected soon. A Green River correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says, Buell will advance by three divisions, and thus compel Gen. Johnson to leave his intrenchments, or permit Nashville to fall. We shall see. We were agreeably surprised to-day to meet our old friend, Capt Marcellus J. Fagg, of Adams' Cavalry Regiment. This letter is now being penned at Capt. Fagg's quarters, and we had the pleasure of partaking a good dinner with him in camp. If the good people of the mountains could see war in its actual condition, as we see it here, no one would wish for an instant for our troops to *lay at home* or upon the *border*. Our true policy is to keep the war as far as possible from our homes. Here the whole country is overrun by the military. Horses seized, (necessarily,) fences broken down, &c. Gen. Hindman has destroyed several buildings, north of this, worth from $15,000 to $20,000, because they serve as refuges for the enemy.—My prayer is that the war may never visit our homes. Let the people feel this, and with strong confidence in God urge on their friends to the conflict.

"Thus must we rise upon our mountain sod,
And man must arm, and woman call on God."

We return to-morrow to head quarters of 29th at Chattanooga. I am sorry that the health of my Regiment does not justify my asking to be sent up here, for I feel as if guarding bridges is not the place for a soldier when the hessians are abroad. One has to be contented in the army, though, and obey orders.

I trust that the 29th has acquitted itself honorably in the Tennessee rebellion, not a very glorious, but yet necessary service. Our Regiment has suffered a good deal, but not like many. We have lost 22 noble soldiers, and have had much sickness. Col. Terry's Regiment of Texas Rangers has had 150 deaths and discharges. It is true, sir, that disease kills more than the lead of the enemy. I feel that we have passed the worst now, and may look forward to better health. Pray for us.

Speaking of Capt. Neill, Quarter Master, I feel that I cannot praise him too highly. Untiring and energetic in his efforts, he constantly reminds me that he was taught by a *master workman* I wot of in your (our) town.

Good bye, R. B. VANCE.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

From the report of the Hon. John H. Regan, Postmaster General, we gather the following facts relating to the operations of the Department over which he presides.

The total cost of the mail service in the eleven States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1860, under the Government of the United States, was $4,206,236,78; and the total receipts, for postal service, for the same year were $1,517,540,55. Excess of expenditures over receipts, $2,778,-196,23. The receipts for the fractional quarter of one month, ending the 30th of June last (as shown by the meagre and imperfect returns) were $92,387,67; and the expenditures $260,-937,97; excess of expenditures over receipts, $168,553,30.

Of an appropriation of $30,000 to carry into effect an act of Congress, "relative to telegraph lines in the Confederate States," there has been expended $15,136,77. Eight lines of telegraph have been built, of the aggregate length of 217 miles, at an aggregate cost of $4,365,32. Ten and a half miles of insulated copper wire, with batteries, &c., have been made and sent to the army for field operations, at a cost of $4,762,86. Operators and watchmen have been employed at a cost of $1,696,23, of which $1,513,70 has been paid. Contracts were made with the Texas Telegraph Company, and with the Arkansas State Telegraph Company, for building and operating lines and sending Government dispatches to distant portions of the Confederacy. The first was to have been completed by the 10th of December.

There are in the Confederate States 2,579 post-roads established by law. Of these, contracts have been prepared, in duplicate, and sent in letters of instruction to postmasters for execution by the contractors on 1,372 routes, and 833 of the number have been returned properly executed. The Department has encountered many difficulties in its efforts to secure efficient postal service, and the cause of failure to obtain contract upon a large number of routes are given in detail in the report.

There are 91 railroads and branch roads in the Confederate States; of this number only 15 have entered into contracts. Many of the companies have waived the proposal to contract for the present, on one or another ground.

The whole number of post-offices in the Confederate States on the 1st of June, 1861, was 8,411. Of this number there have been discontinued since that date 183, leaving in operation 8,228; number established since the 1st of June, 72; whole number now in operation, 8,300.—Number of post-offices of which the names and sites were changed, 47; number of postmasters appointed since the 1st of June, 6,261; number commissioned by the Department since that date, 4,184; whole number of resignations during the same period, 950, of which number 459 were resignations of appointments conferred by this Department, and 491 were resignations of appointments held under the Government of the United States. There are 110 route agents employed. Seven permanent and one temporary special agents have been appointed.

Estimate of the probable receipts for the year, ending June 30, 1862, compared with the receipts from all the post-offices now in the Confederate States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860:

Total receipts of all the offices in 1860	$1,517,536 00
Total receipts of all the offices in 1861	1,091,012 00
Showing a deficiency of	$426,524 00

This estimate, however, is based upon the returns from only 4,922 post-offices, and the receipts must necessarily be increased by the returns, from the remaining 4,025, though the latter are generally small offices, scattered throughout the interior, from many of which the receipts will be inconsiderable.

BATTLE ON FISHING CREEK!

Crittenden's Command Routed!

Gen. Zollicoffer Killed!

Federalists Advancing into East Tennessee!

From the Knoxville Daily Register, Jan. 24.

We have met with a disaster on the Cumberland River. Couriers arriving hourly bring conflicting accounts. We give as near the facts as we can ascertain them.

Gen. Crittenden had received news on Saturday last, that the enemy had crossed Fishing Creek in small force, and determined to cut them off. He accordingly marched out from his breastworks at Mill Spring, with all his force, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. At daylight Sunday morning the enemy was encountered about seven miles from our camps. They were repulsed three times, but came on in overwhelming numbers. Our troops finally retreated, and reached their breastworks about dark.

The false information of the enemy's force was brought by one Johnson, known familiarly as "Hogback Johnson."

Eight Confederate regiments were engaged in the battle. The enemy are supposed to have had some fourteen regiments—nearly double our number.

When our forces reached their breastworks, Gen. Crittenden concluded to fall back to the south side of the river. The little steamer which had lately arrived, was taken charge of by Capt. Spiller. Our infantry were safely transported across, under the fire of the enemy's batteries posted on the heights above.

Two of Gen. Zollicoffer's aids, Maj. Fogg and Maj. Shields, were badly wounded. Gen. Zollicoffer's remains were left on the field.

Whether the enemy has crossed Cumberland River we are not advised; but our forces expected they would do so. Gen. Carroll is reported as making a valiant stand against them.

Gen. Crittenden and all his staff are safe.—Gen. Carroll and staff are safe. Surgeons Morton, Cliff and Dulaney are taken prisoners.

Our loss is reported to be 300 killed. The enemy's loss is supposed to be twice the number.

Gen. Crittenden ordered the advance at 12 o'clock Saturday night, supposing the enemy to be only 1500 strong. When Gen. Crittenden was wounded, Gen. Carroll assumed command, and falling back, recrossed the river before a largely superior force.

Since the above was in type we learn a few other particulars.

Our troops fell back to the breastworks under command of General Crittenden, who was not wounded as stated above, and was active in duty.

Under cover of night our forces were transported speedily across the river, and when the messenger left were ordered to fall back to camp McGinnis, twenty-five miles in this direction.

In the engagement Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost, except two pieces of the former, which were stationed with Monsarrat's battery, on the south side of the river, and are safe.

Our loss was not very heavy, but our men became panic-stricken after the fall of Gen. Zollicoffer.

Gen. Shœpf commanded the Federal forces and it is supposed that he was assisted by Gen. Rosencrantz. Their force was three to our one.

LATER.

From the Register of the 25th.

We have received but few additional particulars. All accounts concur in awarding to Col. Cummings the highest praise for his courage and gallantry. He charged on the enemy after the fall of Gen. Zollicoffer with terrible effect.—The loss in his regiment is rumored to be 25.

The 15th Mississippi regiment, commanded by Lt. Col. Walthal, covered itself with glory. They were engaged with Byrd's regiment of renegade Tennesseans, and nearly annihilated them.

Capt. Shlala, of the Engineers, bearing despatches to Gen. Sydney Johnson, arrived at Loudon on Thursday, directly from the field of battle at Fishing Creek. He was in the engagement, and his account is therefore reliable. He says: On last Saturday night, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock, Gen. Crittenden and forces marched out to meet the enemy on Fishing Creek, 11 miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. Zollicoffer who was in front gave an order for the attack. Col. Staunton cried out, "For God sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Lincolnites halloeing lustily for Jeff. Davis.—Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. Zollicoffer in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were, "GO ON, GO ON, MY BRAVE BOYS! I AM KILLED!" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight, he shook hands, and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

Colonels Battle's and Cummings', and the 15th Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Gens. Crittenden and Carroll were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination. The enemy were repulsed several times. Their strength was fifteen regiments.—Ours actually engaged was three regiments and two companies of artillery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, 250. The enemy's much heavier.

The Confederate army retreated across the river, by steamboat and two flats, in good order, as is shown by our losing only one man while crossing. Fourteen pieces of artillery were placed on the boat. Gen. Crittenden ordered them spiked and the boat burned, and the guns are now at the bottom of the Cumberland river. The river is much swollen by recent rains and snow in the mountains. The enemy have no boats, so there is no danger of any considerable force crossing the river. Our men mostly bro't away their arms, and will make a stand either at Monticello or at Wolf river, twelve miles beyond Jamestown.

Large reinforcements of cavalry have been sent from this city to Gen. Crittenden, and a battery of artillery is ready to move.

THE VERY LATEST.

From the Register of the 26th.

A few additional details have reached us of the battle of Fishing Creek. No estimate of our loss can be formed by our own officers. Our dead being all left on the field of battle, the Yankees, in the flush of their victory, perhaps overestimated them, and their account says 275. An intelligent officer who was there thinks that half that number is a fair estimate.

Col. Sam. Powell, who with part of his regiment was in the warmest of the fight, and was seriously wounded in the arm, reached Knoxville yesterday morning. A musket ball, grazing his left breast, shattered his left arm near the shoulder. He reports that Col. Battle's 20th Tennessee regiment, Col. Statham's 15th Mississippi, and Col. Cumming's 19th Tennessee regiment, bore the brunt of the battle. The engagement lasted over two hours, when the troops were thrown into disorder by the death of Gen. Zollicoffer, which occurred early in the action, and retreated. Gens. Crittenden and Carroll occupied a position on a hill overlooking the field. Col. Powell was not aware of being wounded, until some time after, when, on attempting to draw his pistol, he found his arm hanging powerless at his side. But for the untimely fall of Zollicoffer, or had another officer commanding the same confidence of his men been in the field to take his place, he is confident the Yankees would have been whipped.

Col. Powell is an accomplished gentleman, and has proved himself a brave and cool soldier.—We trust that his early restoration may again lend his country the services of his arms, nerved to renewed strength by the recollection of Fishing Creek, and the memory of his gallant brother, Lieut. Robert Powell, whose blood was the first that bedewed our cause in the advance on Barbourville. Col. Powell thinks about ten of his men were killed and ten wounded, some of them severely.

Colonels Walthall, Staunton, and Murray were each wounded in the right arm.

Among the dead mentioned, the Nashville Patriot hears the names of the following: Capt. Dodson, of the Hermitage Guards, Lieut. Peyton of the Hickory Guards, Sergeant Gray, of the Sewanee Rifles, and Lieut. Col. Carter.

Major Fogg, aid to Gen. Zollicoffer, who was severely wounded in the hip has been taken to McMinnville.

Our latest advices from Gen Crittenden is, that he has rallied his forces and is falling back on Carthage, Smith Co., on the Cumberland river.

CONFISCATION.

We are informed that the Confederate Congress has passed an act confiscating the property of alien enemies, which before was only sequestrated, for the single purpose of indemnifying Southern citizens for their losses sustained at the hands of the Lincoln Government. By this act all property in the South owned by residents of the North, is vested absolutely and forever in the Confederate Government. It is not likely that any of it will ever be given up—it is gone forever from its owners, who will have to look to their government for indemnity if they ever get any.

The act extends to citizens of the Confederate States who are aiding the North in its war upon the South. Kentucky is now a member of the Confederacy, and, therefore, by this act the property of her tories, who have taken up arms for the tyrant, or are aiding and abetting him with their means and efforts, is confiscated.—This will bring many of them to their senses.—They will begin to reflect upon the probability that the South will triumph, and the penalty already decreed against them in that event. Jas. Guthrie, already alarmed at the prospect of confiscation, has recently conveyed the greater part of his real estate in Louisville to his sons-in-law, who are secessionists. The old fox scents the danger ahead, and is preparing for the day of retribution.

The Confederate Congress has passed another righteous act, confiscating the assets of all the Kentucky banks, except the Southern, for their nefarious course in lending money to the negro thieves who have invaded the State, to help them to trample upon and plunder the people. Of all the base, truckling and contemptible Tories in the State, the proprietors and managers of these banks are the most execrable. Fools enough to believe that Lincoln and his cowardly minions could crush the South, and thinking that thereby they were making themselves secure, they were the first to offer aid and encouragement to the Federal invaders—they were willing that Kentucky might be overrun and enslaved by Yankee Abolitionists, so that they were permitted to clutch their gold. They have been the worst and most vindictive enemies of the Southern Rights men of Kentucky, as the latter have had reason to know to their sorrow. These miserable Shylocks have sold their State for gold, but it will be wrenched from them at last by a righteous retribution.—*Memphis Avalanche.*

RANK IN THE ARMY.—An exchange paper tells the following story, which we think is too good to be lost:

A private and a captain were engaged playing cards—the latter being considerably under the influence of stimulants. A dispute arising, the captain denounced the private, and, at the same time announced his personal responsibility, saying that he would waive his rank and fight him according to the code. The private replied that he would not waive rank with him. The indignant officer replied, "You waive rank—don't I know you are nothing but a private!" "Yes," replied the private, "and that is the very reason. Put a strap on a Yankee's shoulders, and give him high pay, even he will fight; but it takes a *gentleman* to fight for eleven dollars a month." Not bad logic.

WASHINGTON CITY UNHEALTHY.—The New York Tribune, in an article on the typhus in Washington, says:

If Congress will not move, and move with speed and energy—passing over the army medical board—if Congress will not take the affair in hand, and appoint active and trustworthy civilians, invested with sufficient funds for cleansing the city and purifying the atmosphere, the typhus, and not Beauregard, will ere long force the government and the inhabitants generally to abandon the doomed city.

THE REBUILDING OF CHARLESTON.—The Legislature of South Carolina has passed an act authorizing the Governor to effect a loan of one million of dollars to rebuild that portion of Charleston laid in ruins by the late fire, the money so borrowed to be lent to such applicants as desire to rebuild, who are restricted from erecting other than fire proof buildings.

SEWARDIZE.—The English language will have added to it henceforth a most forcible and significant word—one pregnant with meaning. It is rapidly coming into use here. We had an illustration yesterday. Passing along one of our thoroughfares, we heard a party ask another, "Well, what was done?" "Oh! he Sewardized!" We laughed, and asked an explanation, when we were told that one who had first done a very foolish thing and then had been speaking "great swelling words," and threatening direful deeds, on being boarded, very meekly and fully backed down, or as our friend termed it, "He Sewardized."—*Charleston Courier.*

INQUIRY NO. 2.

Why have we no reply to my inquiry published two or three weeks ago? Come, W. M., let us have it. Don't be so diffident. Your modesty will never kill you. We want to hear from you. A. Y. M.

☞ Flour is cheaper at Richmond, Va., than it has been for years. The Government has made large contracts at from $5 00 to $5 50 per barrel.

☞ A late despatch from Macon, Georgia, says: "Accounts from the wheat growing region are favorable. The crops never appeared more promising thus early."

THE FIGHT NEAR PRESTONSBURG.

The following letter, giving a partial account of the battle near Prestonsburg, Ky., was written for the Abingdon Democrat, by the junior editor of that paper, who was a participant in the fight.

Camp on Beaver Creek,
January 13, '62.

For the last week we have been in the midst of stirring scenes. Last Sunday night our Colonel was notified by Gen. Marshall that "the enemy are reported to be entering Paintville; put your regiment under arms quietly."—We were not attacked there, however, and on Monday morning, at 2 o'clock, orders were sent to cook all the provisions we had, and prepare to fall back. We did so, but our regiment was unable to leave camp until half past 3 o'clock, p. m., and only made some six miles, but such was the execrable condition of the roads, that all the trains did not get over until Tuesday night. We rested, therefore, during the day. Next morning we were aroused, at 2 o'clock, and were ordered to move, expecting to meet the enemy. We did not get under way, however, until about 12 m.—After marching a little over a mile, we were ordered to take to cover, as the enemy was in view. Accordingly, the 54th and 29th Virginia Volunteers, and Col. Williams' Kentucky Regiment formed with alacrity on a hill-side under cover of a fence, while the cavalry galloped to the front. We had scarcely formed, however, when we were again ordered into line of march, the alarm turning out to be false. We then proceeded to the West fork of Middle Creek, where we remained in camp during the next day, Thursday.

Together with several others, your correspondent spent Thursday night at the house of Mr. Spradlin, a short distance from camp, and while at breakfast, on Friday morning, Mr. Spradlin came in and said, "Gentlemen, there are about forty men on the hill out here, and they ordered me to halt." The entire party then jumped from the table, without the least ceremony, and made their way back to the camp in safety, notwithstanding they were all fired upon by the Yankee pickets.

THE BATTLE.—When we reached the command, we found the forces forming in the forks of Middle Creek to give the enemy a reception, who were advancing in strong force. Captain Jeffrey's artillery were placed in battery in the woods, supported by Col. Trigg's 54th Virginia Regiment. Col. Moore's 29th Virginia Regiment was thrown upon a hill East of the East fork of the creek, and Col. Williams' Kentucky Regiment occupied a higher hill, to the right of Moore's Regiment.

After waiting patiently for an hour the enemy was seen advancing up the valley of the creek, and scattering themselves upon a range of hills opposite our position.

About 1 o'clock p. m., a small party of cavalry showed themselves immediately in front of the artillery, apparently reconnoitering our position. Capt. Holliday's company of Kentucky Cavalry opened fire upon them, and then fell back, when a shell was thrown into their midst from one of our guns. The enemy immediately fell back—three saddles being empty. This may be regarded as the opening of the fight, the firing before having been confined to the pickets. The engagement soon became general along our whole line, the enemy seeking to dislodge us from our position on the hills. It would be unjust to them to say that they did not fight well. They made three distinct attacks upon our position, and were three times repulsed by our gallant fellows.

Col. Moore's men stood fire like veterans; and Col. Williams' men did full credit to the character of Kentuckians as fighting men. Our gallant old Col. Moore and Lieut. Col. Leigh, were to be found at the time in front of their men, encouraging them by word and deed to do their duty—and both made narrow escapes. The fight lasted until about half-past 4 o'clock p. m., with occasional interruptions. Our forces retained their position until after dark, when they fell back in good order—being compelled to do so to procure subsistence, the enemy having cut us off from our only mill.

So far as we have been able to learn, the enemy made no attempt to follow us. Their loss was greatly larger than ours; but what its extent was we have not been able to learn.—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The city of Charleston has now in the active service of the Confederate States, thirty-six companies of infantry and riflemen, seven batteries of light artillery with fifty pieces and five mounted corps—exclusive of the Home Guard.

The Whig says that Vicksburg is turning out from eight to ten brass cannon per week. Some of them are rifled,

The lampblack factory of Mr. F. S. Pratt, at Wilmington, N. C., was consumed by fire on the 14th instant.

The Charleston Mercury comes out in favor of Huntsville, Ala., as a suitable location for the permanent capitol of the Confederate States.

About 100 men near Wilmington, are engaged in making salt. It sells there at $4 per bushel.

The Mexican cotton manufacturers are getting their cotton from Texas at the low rate of nine cents per pound.

Daring Adventures in Missouri.

A friend at New Madrid, says the Memphis Appeal, writes us a letter, dated the 11th instant, in which he records the doings of a few patriots, and mentions deeds well deserving a place in the history of this war, which has yet to be written. He says:

Three days ago a small scouting party of five, all told, under a Lieutenant, while moving along the railroad line, between Charleston and Bird's Point, discovered the "Feds" in force. They had moved out that far on the cars, and were advancing southward on their usual and nearly daily tour of stealing.—Our men estimated them to number about fifteen hundred, including two hundred and fifty cavalry.

Nothing daunted, this little band actually determined to ambuscade them a mile south of the road, at a favorable place, as they passed through a woods. Being all of them armed with shot guns and shooting only buck shot, each fire sent nine shot into their thick ranks as they came marching past, hardly one failing to hit some one somewhere.—They represent their attack as so unexpected, that the hessians were for a while in great confusion and fired in the most indiscriminate manner, and I think that in their fright they must have shot some of their own men. Our little band, each man behind a tree, stood loading and firing as fast as possible, until the enemy calmed into some order, and moved on them, (only thirty paces dividing them) then they retreated, but loading and halting to fire, and taking advantage of every tree to shelter themselves from the enemy, they (the enemy,) firing fierce and biting volleys the while. After firing some ten times apiece, (to use their own expression) they "got up and dusted," and were soon out of all danger in the swamps. Reliable authority from Charleston says they had eight killed and eighteen badly wounded. None of our lads had as much as a scratch.

Another affair was told me by the hero himself. A week ago he found himself minus a horse, and it was absolutely necessary that he should have one, and knowing full well that before he could "cook a fish he must catch it," he determined so to act in this case. As usual, the "Feds" came out the next day near Charleston and halted some time. Two of the officers rode a mile from their troops to a farm-house to visit some ladies without being aware, tho', that a watchful eye was on them. Our "horseless" friend had heard that this was not an uncommon thing for some of Uncle Sam's "men in buckram" to be guilty of, and he had prepared himself accordingly. Quietly waiting until they had dismounted and entered the house, and noticing that they had only thrown their bridle reins over the palings, and left their pistols in the holsters, he quietly but swiftly strode up to the horses, and already had the reins of both in his hands, when the valiant gentlemen both appeared at the door, and seemed about to advance to inquire into his proceedings, when he told them quite gently not to stir, or "*somebody might get hurt,*" and as he mounted, said he had use for both horses, and rode off at a rapid pace. As he rode away, one of them said aloud, "Well, that's d——d cool!" I saw both horses myself this day, and I know this to be true.

IMPORTANT RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.—Intelligence of a most important character is stated to have been received in this city, yesterday, from Washington, having been received here thro' communications across the Potomac.—We can state that these reports have been brought here by parties in a measure connected with the Government; but of course, we cannot affirm that they are reliable, and can only place them before our readers for such judgment and estimation of them as they may choose to form.

The substance of these reports is, that Gen. McClellan had sent in his resignation, on the plea of ill health; that Welles, Lincoln's Secretary of the Navy, had resigned; and that Hicks, ex-Governor of Maryland, had been appointed Brigadier General, to take command in the Department, Dix being superceded.

The professed data of these reports is later than that of our newspaper advices from the North, which however must soon afford us the opportunity of the confirmation or denial of the startling intelligence.—*Richmond Examiner.*

☞ The news from Mexico, by the way of Havana, is interesting and important. The prospects of the Spanish expedition against Mexico are by no means encouraging to the pretensions of Spain. The Mexicans, at last accounts, were arming on all sides, and would, it was said, unite as one man against the invaders. Juarez had issued a proclamation, calling on the people to lay aside all minor difficulties, and to band together for the defence of their homes. The Spanish soldiers had already began to desert. General Prim had left Havana to take command of the expedition. He sailed in company with the French Admiral, La Graviere, and a portion of the French and English fleet. The Spanish opinions of the attitude of the Lincoln Government on the Mexican question are interesting, as showing how hostile the Government and people of Spain are to the Northern States.

There are 60,000 men of Lincoln's army in the hospitals. By next spring this number will be increased.

CONFISCATIONS.—A number of orders under the Sequestration law, have been made and placed in the hands of the newly appointed receiver, M. T. Haynes Esq., of Sullivan county. These sequestrations amount to about one and a half millions of dollars. Among these were the interests of alien enemies in the Ducktown mines, the property of Andy Johnson, and some fifty other East Tennessee aliens, whose names we shall give in a future issue.—*Knoxville Register.*

There is no doubt but that in three, if not more, of the Federal States, such of the convicts as will agree to proceed South and destroy property by setting fire to houses, bridges and factories, have been released. Their own papers admit it and their prison returns prove it. Let the South be warned.

SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Hendersonville Station	Feb. 8, 9.
" Ct. and Trans. Miss., Oak Grove,	" 15, 16.
Waynesville ct., Shady Grove,	" 22, 23.
Franklin, ct., Mt. Zion,	March 1, 2.
Cheoah Miss., Bowman's Chapel,	" 8, 9.
Webster ct. & Echota Miss., Mingus' M. H.,	" 15, 16.
Sulphur Springs ct., Sandy Mush,	" 22, 23.
Catawba ct.,	" 29, 30.
Barnsville ct.,	April 5, 6.
Asheville ct.,	" 12, 13.
" Station	" 19, 20.

F. M. FANNING, P. E.
January 6, 1862. tf

ATTENTION!

CAMP MARTIN, NEAR CHATTANOOGA, TENN., January 21st, 1862.

General Order No. 5.

ALL absent members of the 29th Regiment, N. C. Troops, able for duty, are hereby ordered to REPORT PROMPTLY to their respective Captains at Camp. This order applies to all who have not regular unexpired furloughs signed by Company Commanders and countersigned by the Colonel, and unless complied with at once, will be enforced, and the cost thereof deducted from the wages of delinquents. Those sick must send Surgeons certificate of disability.

By order of Col. R. B. Vance.
JOHN E. HOEY, Adjutant.
Jan. 30. 3t

RAVENSCROFT SCHOOL.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday (3d day) of February.

Terms per Session of 5 Months:
(TWENTY WEEKS.)

Primary English Department	$15 00
Higher " Branches	20 00
Classics	25 00

L. HOLMES.
January 30, 1862. tf

W. H. MURDOCH, M. D.

HAVING permanently located in ASHEVILLE, North end of Main street, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country. January 30, 1862. tf

ASHEVILLE Mutual Insurance Company,

CONTINUE to issue POLICIES OF INSURANCE ON

WHITE AND SLAVE LIVES

On more favorable terms than any other Company in the State; giving the insured perfect security against loss. Also POLICIES against

Loss by Fire

On as fair and reasonable terms as any other solvent Company can fairly do it.

WM. MURDOCH, *Secretary.*
Asheville, Jan. 30, 1862. tf.

CONCENTRATED LYE.

A Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.

VESTS! VESTS!!

200 VESTS, of every quality, style and size, from FINE TO COMMON, for sale low down for CASH. C. GREEN.
Asheville, Jan. 23, 1862. tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons having open accounts with the undersigned, are requested to come forward immediately and close their accounts by

CASH OR NOTE.

The former would be preferable. I hope my friends and customers will comply with this notice immediately, as my books must be closed.

J. M. STEPP.
January 23, 1862. 3t

PAYERS OF THE WAR TAX

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL who are subject to a WAR TAX, in the counties of Buncombe, Madison, Yancy and Mitchell, are hereby informed, that, if any of them feel aggrieved in view of the assessment of their taxable property, arising from the fact that any of the said property has been taxed too high, or that wrong has been done them in any way, they can reach me by letter, at Raleigh, N. C., where the lists furnished me by my Assessors will be subject to amendments for twenty days from the 1st of February proximo. If any write me on this subject, let all the reasons why it is thought a change should be made be given, and I will duly consider them; and, if in my judgment the reasons are of sufficient weight, the change will be made.

WILLIAM HICKS,
Ass't Tax Collector.
January 23, 1862. 3t

100 TRACTS OF LAND

FOR SALE IN THE COUNTY OF CHEROKEE, N. C.

I HAVE about ONE HUNDRED TRACTS OF LAND, purchased at the sale of

CHEROKEE LANDS

In 1838, containing from 50 to 400 acres each, which will be offered for sale in the

TOWN OF MURPHY,

During the week of the next SUPERIOR Court for that county, which commences on the

FIRST MONDAY IN MARCH.

TERMS OF SALE—A preference will be given to occupants, living on the land—One fourth paid down in Treasury Notes of the Confederated States, or current Bank Notes, the remaining three-fourths payable, with interest, in one, two and three years. Payments secured by Notes and approved securities.

WM. H. THOMAS.
January 23, 1862. 6t

MARBLE YARD,

Greenville, S. C.

JAS. M. ALLEN

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he has now on hand, at his Yard in Greenville, S. C., a large and varied stock, embracing every style and quality of

MARBLE,

Which he is working into

Monuments, Tombstones, Mantle Pieces, &c., &c.

Particular attention given to devices and lettering upon Tombstones.

Orders promptly filled, and great care taken in boxing and forwarding.

THOS. W. ATKIN

Is my Agent at Asheville, and will receive orders and give all necessary information as to prices, terms, &c.

JAMES M. ALLEN.
Greenville, S. C., Oct. 11, 1860. 1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

PURSUANT to the terms of a DEED OF TRUST, executed by NATH'L G. TAYLOR, of Carter county, Tennessee, on the 26th January, 1856, for the benefit of James Howard McHenry, I will sell upon the premises in said county

ON THE 24th APRIL, 1862,

And the succeeding day, or days if necessary,

All the TRACTS OF LAND

Conveyed by said Trust Deed, consisting of the

BUFFALO MILLS

FARM, PROPER, CONTAINING

Nine Hundred & 12 1-2 Acres.

THE

The Jerry Britt Farm,

ADJOINING THERETO, OF

SEVENTY FIVE ACRER.

AND ALSO

A MOUNTAIN TRACT

OF

ONE THOUSAND ACRES,

In said county. The MILLS farm contains a fine body of

Meadow and Upland,

ALSO, A VALUABLE

GRIST AND SAW-MILL,

AND

TILT-HAMMER FORGE,

And other valuable improvements. Further information may be had upon the premises, or from the undersigned.

Terms of Sale---CASH!

A. G. GRAHAM, (Substituted) Trustee.
Jonesboro', Tenn., Jan. 11, 1862. tds.

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to the late firm are requested to come forward and make *immediate* settlement. The business of the firm will be settled by E. J. Aston, who can always be found at their former place of business.

E. J. ASTON,
Jan. 1, 1862. J. G. HARDY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED the entire interest of his late partner in the

Stock of Drugs, Medicines, &c.,

will continue the business at their old stand, and hopes to merit and receive the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

E. J. ASTON.

BOOKS CLOSED!

FROM AND AFTER THIS DATE my books are *CLOSED;* and the exigencies of the times are such that I CANNOT and WILL NOT sell goods on TIME.

Remember---No Books kept at E. J. ASTON'S.

January 1, 1862.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed by the Judge of the District Court of North Carolina RECEIVER for the counties of Haywood, Jackson and Macon, under an Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the Sequestration of the Estates, Property and Effects of Alien Enemies, and for the indemnity of Citizens of the Confederate States, and persons aiding the same in the existing war with the United States," I hereby notify every Attorney, Agent, Former Partner, Trustee, or other person, holding or controlling any lands, tenements, or heraditaments, goods or chattles, rights or credits, or any interest therein, within the counties named, of or for any Alien Enemy of the Confederate States of America, speedily to inform me of the same; and to render to me an account thereof, and, so far as is practicable, to place the same in my hands.

Any such person wilfully failing to do so will be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and liable to be indicted, convicted, fined and imprisoned, as provided by law.

I also notify each and every citizen of the Confederate States speedily to give information to me (as he is required by law to do) of any and all lands, tenements, heraditaments, goods and chattles, rights and credits, within said counties, and of every right and interest therein held, owned, possessed or enjoyed, by or for any such Alien Enemy.

SAM'L. L. LOVE,
Receiver.
Waynesville, Dec. 27, 1861. 6w

STOP THE HORSE THIEF!

$25 REWARD!

STOLEN From the subscriber, near the line of Greene and Cocke counties, East Tennessee, on Saturday night, 28th December, a

BLACK FILLY,

3 years old, a large scar on her left hind leg just above the hock, some few grey hairs on her nose, rather slim bodied. Also, a black quilted SADDLE, about half worn, and a common single reined bridle with a stiff bitt, and martingales.

The above reward will be paid for the return of the above property to me. Look out for the thief and help me bring him to justice.

CHARLES LOVE.
Cedar Creek, Greene Co., Tenn., Jan. 9, 1862. 5t

A Large lot of Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs &c. &c. Just received by E. J. ASTON & CO

CAROLINA HOUSE,

(MAIN STREET, NORTH OF BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the reception of company.

Good Rooms, Good Servants,

GOOD FARE,

And every necessary attention given to guests.

CHARGES REASONABLE.

B. J. SMITH, *Proprietor.*
July 18, 1861. tf

NEW GOODS.

1861. 1861.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.

ARE now receiving their SPRING stock of GOODS, recently purchased in Baltimore by one of the firm, which embraces the

USUAL VARIETY

kept by them, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

Thankful for past patronage, (liberal on the part of their friends,) they will endeavor to merit a continuance of it by keeping

A Good Stock,

Well assorted, and selling at fair and reasonable prices. Their motto is, "*LIVE AND LET LIVE.*"

They do not wish to inflict a long paper showing of Goods, but if you will call in their large store they will display them to your sight on their counters. They charge nothing for showing Goods.

April 4, 1861. tf

NOTICE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

THE FURNITURE Establishment of A. B. Chunn & Co. having been closed by mutual consent, I take pleasure in offering to the citizens of Asheville, and the surrounding country, on my own responsibility,

FURNITURE

Which cannot be excelled in this country, either for cheapness or durability. And as CASH is a requisite which insures success in business, I intend selling for that alone, or its equivalent.

Pretty much all kinds of country Produce will be taken in exchange for Furniture.

I have in my employment Mr. John Hildebrand, late of the firm of J. & J. Hildebrand, who is well known as a neat, tasteful and competent mechanic, and from this fact persons may expect to get just what they order.

All orders will be promptly filled, and packing carefully done by experienced hands.

My Shop is on College street, in connection with that of my father, three doors south of my own residence, corner of College and Summey streets.

ED. M. CLAYTON.
Asheville, October 18, 1860. tf

NOTICE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL BE under the necessity of

SELLING GOODS FOR

PAY DOWN.

We can buy nothing unless paying CASH for it, and if we are to keep up a

STOCK OF GOODS

To supply the wants of our customers, we must have pay down for GOODS on delivery.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.
Sept. 19, 1861. tf

ASTON'S DEPOT.

BLUE-STONE, COPPERAS, ALUM, CHIP Logwood and Annatto. Just received at ASTON'S.

NUTMEGS, ALSPICE, MACE, CLOVES, &c. For sale at ASTON'S.

SULPHUR, STARCH, GLUE, PRUSSIAN Blue, Borax, Cream Tartar, &c., &c., &c. Fresh supplies just received at ASTON'S.

HARDEE'S TACTICS. A FRESH SUPPLY of Hardee's Infantry Tactics, just opened at ASTON'S.

SUMMEY, SPEARS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND LADIES BONNETS, DRUGS & MEDICINES, STATIONARY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

S. E. Corner Public Square, opposite Bank of Cape Fear, Asheville.
October 18, 1860. tf

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REMOVED HIS

Tailoring Establishment

to a room in the

JAIL BUILDING,

Where he will be happy at all times to see his friends and customers, and the public generally.

H. F. WOLSTENHOLME.
Asheville, Aug. 22, 1861. tf

C. H. YOUNG,

DEALER IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

PENN'S STORE, PATRICK COUNTY, VA.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.
October 31, 1861. 1y

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. G. BLACKSTOCK,

COLUMBUS, N. C.

WILL attend all calls, night or day. Office in North Wing of Court House.
April 11, 1861. 1y

William F. Jones,

Attorney at Law,

LENOIR, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C.
(Lately removed from Hendersonville, N. C.)
October 11, 1860.

Salem Almanacs for 1862.

A LARGE supply for sale at E. J. ASTON & CO'S.
10 copies sent by mail for $1. E. J. A. & Co.

SCOTCH SNUFF, in any quantity, for sale at ASTON'S.
Asheville, Oct. 31. tf

SMITH'S HOTEL

(LATE BUCK HOTEL,)

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that he has taken charge of this HOTEL, so long kept by the late James M. Smith, and hopes by unremitting attention to make it worthy of the liberal patronage it has so long received. The location is eligible, being near the Court House Square, thus making it convenient, as a stopping place, for all business men.

His guests shall be waited upon by obedient and obliging servants, and his TABLE shall be supplied with the best provisions to be had in the country.

A trusty hostler, who has had an experience of many years, has the management of his STABLES. An abundant supply of corn and provender always on hand.

It is the intention of the undersigned to spare neither pains or expense, to make this House compare with the

BEST HOTELS

of the country.

The Hotel will be furnishod with the best newspapers of the day, containing the latest political and commercial advices from the North and the South, the East and the West. In one word, the BUCK HOTEL shall be equal to its ancient reputation. *with the modern improvements annexed.*

To his old friends and acquaintances who have heretofore patronized this house, he would say, call, and you shall be pleased.

WINSLOW W. SMITH,
Proprietor.
Asheville, Jan. 31, 1861. 1y

Always at Work!

E. L. TRIPLETT

WOULD remind his old friends and customers that he is yet at his

OLD STAND,

In the south end of Asheville, where every description of

BLACKSMITHING

Can be done at the shortest notice and in superior style.

Horse Shoeing done as no other establishment in this country can do it.

Bring on your work, and it shall be done with despatch, and in the best manner.

Asheville, Aug. 16, 1860. 1y

"THE WAR IS INEVITABLE,"

"THEN LET IT COME."

AND LET THOSE WHO WANT NICE

AMBROTYPE PICTURES

Of themselves come to the GALLERY of the subscriber, at the

CAROLINA HOUSE,

where they can have them put up in HANDSOME STYLE. Come soon, as I shall remain at the place but a few weeks logner. Also, I have Photographic Portraits of

President Jeff. Davis

AND

Gen. Beauregard,

Which can be had by mail or at the Gallery, one of each, for ONE DOLLAR, or put up in Buncombe made frames, in good style, for $1.00 each. Who would not like to have a picture of the heroes of BUENA VISTA, MANASSAS, &c., our great men who head our great struggle for independence?

J. NEWTON BRYSON.
Asheville, Nov. 7, 1861. tf

CALL AT ASTON'S.

100 GALLONS TANNER'S OIL. Just received at ASTON'S.

300 GALLONS ALCOHOL Just received at ASTON'S.

40 LBS. GUM CAMPHOR.
20 ounces QUININE.
20 ounces MORPHINE, at ASTON'S.

PAPER and ENVELOPES.—A large and splendid lot of Cap, Letter and Note Paper, Envelopes, Steel Pens, &c., just received at ASTON'S

200 LBS. ALSPICE. 200 lbs. Ginger.—50 lbs. Nutmegs. 50 lbs Annatto. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON CARDS, just opened at ASTON'S.

500 LBS. BUCK-SHOT for sale at ASTON'S,

CEPHALIC PILLS.—An infallible cure for Headache. For sale at ASTON'S.

20,000 SEGARS of all kinds, for sale at ASTON'S.

Something New.

THE CONFEDERATE SPELLER.
THE CONFEDERATE PRIMER.
Just received at ASTON'S.

Confederate States of America,

DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA, } ss.
DISTRICT OF CAPE FEAR. }

AT a Session of this Court in the town of Wilmington, in the above named District, on the 16th day of November, A. D., 1861, it was

ORDERED, That the next term of the Court be held at the Court House in the town of Salisbury, on the 2d Monday of February, A. D., 1862: and that all causes pending in said Court be adjourned, and all process be adjourned to that day.

JNO. L. CANTWELL, *Clerk.*
Dec. 19, 1861. tdm

SALE OF TOWN LOTS AT CALHOUN.

CALHOUN, Mitchell County, N. C., December 21, 1861. }

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to lay off and sell the TOWN LOTS of

CALHOUN,

THE COUNTY SEAT OF

MITCHELL COUNTY,

Having performed the duty of laying off said TOWN, hereby give notice, as required by law, that the said town lots will be sold to the highest bidder, at said town on MONDAY the

17th day of Feb'y, 1862.

TERMS—One and two years.

TILMAN BLAYLOCK,
EBEN. CHILDS, JR.,
JORDAN C. HARDING,
ISAAC M. PEARSON, } *Com'rs*

NOTE—The above affords an excellent opportunity to those desirous of securing a

SUMMER RESIDENCE

Among the Mountains; Calhoun being in the immediate vicinity of the

LINVILLE FALLS,

The Yellow Mountain, Hawk's Bill, Table Rock Grand Father, Roane and Black Mountains.

It is also very accessable; being 30 miles from Morganton, 23 miles from Marion, 20 miles from Burnsville, and 35 miles from Boone.

January 9, 1862. 4t